## JAY GOULD ONCE OUTWITTED

THE EXTRAORDINARY LORD GORDON EPISODE NARRATED BY GEN. COLLIS.

w an English Adventurer, Postag as Nobleman, Owner of Thirty Millions of Erle Stock and Controller of Twenty Millions More, Patronized the Great Financier with a Scheme to Reorganize the Railway, and Wheedled Him Out of \$200,000 Cash, 8900,000 Worth of Scentities, and His Resignation as President of the Company-Horace Greeley and Col. Thomas A. Scott Deceived, Too-The Exposure and the Adrelly Forced Restitution - The Swindler's Flight, Capture, and Suicide,

This will read like fiction, nevertheless it is fact: even to me, a somewhat prominent figure in it from the lifting of the curtain till the tragedy in the last act. It is as strange as any remance or drama within my knowledge. Though I depend chiefly upon my memory for dates, and may be slightly in error here and there in the chronological sequence of my story, yet the dramatis persone and their words and movements were precisely as I shall en-

deavor to represent them.

I was practising law in Philadelphia when. in March, 1872, I received a telegram from Col. Thomas A. Scott requesting me to meet him that evening at the Brevoort House in New York. I entered his room at the hotel about 8 o'clock, and found him sitting with Jay Gould in front of a blazing soft coal fire. I mention the fire because it was the only perful thing in the room. Gould had just fallen outside the breastworks of the Erie Railway, leaving Gens. Dix and Sickles se-curely intrenched within; and Scott, who had again and again declined to consider the tender of the Presidency of the road as against his friend Gould, was gently bandaging his friend Gould, was gently bandaging his wounds. The relations between these re-markable men were intimate. Gould had sold railroads to the Pennsylvania system, of which Vice-President Scott was the active executive. and he was a large holder of Northern Central and other bonds, and had during his Presidency of the Eric maintained friendly and har-



LOBD GORDON. monious relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Moreover, Gould had already impressed Scott with his genius for affairs. The coup d'état which dethroned Gould was a surprise perhaps a blow, certainly a regret to Col. cott. Scott thought he had arranged to avert it, as the story will show, and now he and Gould found themselves at the end of the fight ingloriously defeated not by superior strategy. not for want of pluck, but by an overweening confidence in a vagabond whose profession. techically in police vernacular, was that of "aneak thief," but whose audacious and consummate villainy in this transaction elevated him to the rank of "confidence man" par ex-

cellence of the age.

It was not the first time I had met Mr. Gould. I had had relations with him during the reor-ganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and then had occasion to admire his wonderful versatility, and when Scott told me he had sent for me regarding some important business of Gould's I knew should be drawn upon for the best in me.

Gould then told me just as much of the story as was necessary upon which to institute pro lings in his behalf, withholding with char acteristic secretiveness the intensely interesting portion of it which came to my knowledge later. I have thought since that his chagrin being duped by an adventurer made him ashamed to confess it even to his counsel, and that he hoped to recover the stolen property and retain his secret, too. The only information of which I was possessed when I left the room was that an Englishman named Gordon Gordon, in whose hands Gould had placed 4,700 shares of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad Company as a guarantee of his, Gould's, good faith in a negotiation not yet consummated or then likely to be, had not only appropriated these securities to his own use, but at that moment was selling them through brokers in Philadelphia, whose names Gould gave me, and that he had notified the company not to make the transfers.

Upon this scanty information I drew up an affidavit which was sworn to, and returned to Philadelphia at once. Before 10 o'clock the next morning the necessary injunctions and attachments were of course served, and the hand of the court having been laid upon the unsold shares of stock and the proceeds of those already sold, I had a little breathing time. I found that Mr. Gould's brokers had already secured William L. Hirst, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, to appear for them, and he and I joined hands in the conduct of the case.

So much by way of prologue; now for the

The first scene is a luxuriously furnished suite of apartments just at the head of the staircase on the drawing-room floor of the Metropolitan Hotel in New York; the year is 1872, the month February. A gentleman calling himself Lord Gordon is the sole occupant. He has been travelling in the West; has been negotiating with Col. Loomis, the land agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, for the purchase of an immense tract of land upon which to build a city to be called Loomis," and upon which he could colonize a large portion of his tenantry, who were overcrowding his estates in Scotland; at a side table are maps and charts, and around the room significant tin boxes with imposing labels. The door opens and Mr. Horace Greeley, editor and proprietor of the New York Tribiar, philanthropist, a few months later the nominee of a great party for the Presidency of the United States. enters. It is evident by the cordiality of the meeting that these men are not only intimate. but upon the most confidential terms. Mr. Greeley removes his overcoat and gauches, throws his slouch hat and woollen gloves on the sofa, smooths out his long hair. adjusts his glasses, and settles himself down before the fire in a cosey chair, with his boots on the fender. The centre table is spread with the whitest damask, the breakfast service is of solid silver, the armorial bearings thereon are those of the noble host, the fruits are the choicest of the hothouse, and the butler is a little moving machine which can open or close a door without disturbing a fir, and the courses without a click. Mr. Greeley had dropped in, as was his custom, to discuss an omelette and immigration with his ordship. Immigration and colonization of sturdy agriculturists from the old countries at that time were Mr. Greeley's hobbles. Lord Gordon had heard the story of "Go West, Foung man," and he knew that an introduchon to Horace Greeley would lead to a close friendship, and didn't he, Gordon, have something of a hobby of that kind himself? And if didn't, wasn't it easy to acquire one?

Justice having been done to the breakfast, and e details of his Lordship's scheme for the deportation of his Scotch tenantry after the ose of the British harvests having been arsed the conversation drifts (with Gordon

at the helm, however) to the subject of the management of the Eric Railway Company. which was then the engressing topic in the marts, in the courts, and in the Legislature Gordon in a whisper confides to Mr. Greeley the welcome intelligence that he is at that moment the owner of 60,000 shares of Erie, and with this, together with the holdings of his English friends, he intends to control the next-election for directors. These are glad tidings to the editor of the Tribune, and he at once enlists in "the Gordon reform movement" against the alleged corrupt control of the great rail-way. It was a great breakfast for Greeler.

Greeley having retired, Lord Gordon (with Greeley's assent) sends an intimate New York friend at once to Philadelphia to impart the same intelligence about Erie, confidentially, to Col. Alexander K. McClure, now editor of the Philadelphia Times and then the close friend of Col. Thomas A. Scott, the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a view of securing the cooperation of the latter gentleman. Col. McClure tells his own story in his evidence, taken before Samuel C. Perkins,

Esq., as follows:
"He called on me some time during the last winter or spring, and informed me that the Right Hon. Lord Gordon was then in New York and had been in this country eighteen months, during which time he had succeeded to his title and estates; that he was a large stockholder in the New York and Erie Railroad Company; that he was urged to accept the control of the stock of the English stockholders, or of most of them; that he was undecided whether he would agree to represent the English stockholders or not; that he was willing to accept the trust of the English stockholders if an amicable ar-rangement could be made for the direction of the company that should be satisfactory to Col. Thomas A. Scott if he would go into the direction; that Mr. Gould could under this arrangement continue as President of the company; that he believed such an arrangement could be made with Col. Scott's cooperation as would satisfy the contending stockholders and relieve the company of its litigation and then subjected by conflicting interests. I communicated the substance of this communication to Col. Scott either that day or the day the matter prompt attention. Mr. — sub-sequently told me that Lord Gordon was very nunctilious, as all men of his rank were, and that he could not first call upon Col. Scott. He desired me to request Col. Scott to send his card at once to the Right Hon. Lord Gordon at his hotel, which would enable Lord Gordon to call upon Col. Scott when he should go to New York. I went directly into the Continental, wrote a note to Col. Scott to send his card to Lord Gordon, or perhaps to some person in New York to be delivered to him, and charged him to be particular to address Lord Gordon as the 'Right Hon. Lord Gordon.'" | Col. Mc-Clure had been residing for some time in Colorado, had familiarized himself with Western methods and Indian phrases, and he availed himself of this educational acquisition in the note he wrote to Col. Scott. If you know him, ask him and he will tell you what he wrote. You will enjoy it more than if you read

Mr. Greeley had also busied himself in the mean time to secure the services of Col. Scott for the "Lord Gordon Erie Reform Movement." Says Col. Scott: "Col. McClure told me that Mr. Greeley was very anxious I should meet Lord Gordon. I sent my card in an envelope to Mr. Greeley addressed to "the Hon. George Gordon.

II. The scene again opens on the apartments at the Metropolitan. The autocrat of the breakfast table has sent down word to Horace Greeley and Thomas A. Scott that it will "afford him pleasure to give them an audience shortly, as soon as he had completed his wardrobe."

The leading editor of America and the ablest railroad manager in the world were cooling their heels in the hallway of this hotel varying their occupation by reading the "Black Crook" bill posters of Niblo's Garden, which decorated the walls, or declining to have their boots shined, or refusing to buy newspapers and lead pencils and fusees. They were there for nearly an hour while this Jeremy Diddler up stairs was having his hair

parted and his cravat tied by his valet. I cannot do better than insert just here my Q .- When was the first time you heard of the de

fandant Gordon in this suit.

A.—I cannot fix the exact date. It was in the early sprine of this year. I was introduced to him at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York by the late Mr. Horace Greeley, and, by request of both the gentiemen, remained and breakfasted with the person introduced to me as Lord Gordon. I spent perhaps two hours in his parior, discussing a great many questions connected with the Eric Railway especially, in which he represented himself as a large holder and the agent of a number of titled friends in Europe, and, in fact, that they could and would combine to control the capital shock of the company, and were its lawful owners, if they could see their way clear to secure the recovery of the road out of the hands of Mr. Gordon and the first hand in fact, and in fact, that the said.

Mr. Mitcheson requests the witness to give the language of Mr. Gordon as to any representations made by him, rather than his impressions of or conclusions from what he said. fendant Gordon in this suit,

ne said. ou certain you are right about securing the the road from Mr. would or from the Erie

management

management

amination of the witness.

A—I cannot give the exact language of Mr. Gordon. The foregoing is the substance of his statement to me. In connection therewith he desired to have an interview could not make an arrangement with Mr. Goold by which harmony of management could be precured and he and his friends could get the control of the property to which he asserted they were entitled. I told Mr. Gordon that I was on my way that morning to a merit with which he may be the control of the property to which he asserted they were entitled. I told Mr. Gordon that I was on my way that morning to a merit would see Mr. Gord and say that he desired to see him and inform him if he would call, which be requested me to do. At the meeting of the railway managers. I met Mr. Gordon and reterred to my meeting with Lord Gordon and he told meeting of the railway managers in met Mr. Gordon and reterred to my meeting with Lord Gordon and he told me to any conversation in the absence of either of the defendants.

Witness continues: He told me that he would like to see him, as he had heard a great deal of him in the last few weeks in connection with the Ere matters. As a great Mr. Gordon would do, on my way to the depot at 12 octock the same morning i called at the hotel and saw that individual, and told him if he would fix an hour Mr. Gordin would be pleased to call upon him. He told me to say Gry—that he would each of the management of the morning it was to defended in the meeting of the meeting o

The photograph here referred to was that of a person calling himself Lord Giencalra, who

THE SUN, TUESDAY, JANUARY

Land tellingted the vederocopie of London and the Control of the Cont

"When I gave him those securities, I put a memorandum against each of them of their value. Gordon afterward wrote me that there was an error in the footing, as he supposed; and though there was no error, not wishing to raise any question, and supposing that the money was sate in his hands, I took \$40,000 more and deposited with him, making in all the securities mentioned, and \$20.6.722 shares of Amoug these security dealt in on the Philadelphis Stock Exchange; and on the 22d of March, I think it was, looking over the Philadelphis Stock Exchange; and on the 22d of March, I think it was, looking over the Philadelphia quotations, I saw quits a decline in the market price of the stock by the telegraphic quotations, which we get all the time from Philadelphia. I then went to F. B. Wallace & Co., in whose name my certificates of stock stood. They was brighted to Philadelphia, and adding my stock: my stock was compared to the stock of the stock of that information I directed them to telegraph and stop the transfer of the stock."

In another deposition Mr. Gould added to his testimory that he asked Lord Gordon for a memorandum receipt for these securities and money, which his Lordship declined to give taking the high ground that his word was quit a sufficient and, suiting the action to the word, handed the parcel back to Mr. Gould where one miscelled the door, when upon second thought he laid the package upon the table again and accepted his Lordship's word of honor as his only voucher.

The kight Hon. Lord Gordon, in his sworn answer to the bill in equity filed by us in Philadelphia, modesly signing himself Gordon for honor as his only voucher.

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"The accompanying package contained:

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"Five hundred shares Jefferson Car Company stock.
"Five hundred shares Erie and Atlantic Sleeping Coach Car Company Stock.
"Five hundred shares of National Stock Yard Company stock.
"Two hundred shares of Elmira Rolling Mill Company stock. pany stock.

One hundred shares Brooks Locomotive Works stock.

the nuts and calls of his for forty theusand shares of Erie stock which I held.

"Gould was with me at my rooms on the 9th of March and on Saturday, March 9, arranging matters. On the latter day he delivered to me his resignation, as follows:

"I hereby resign my position as Fresident and director of the Erie Railway Company, to take "dect

upon the appointment of a successor. Tours, &c.,
"New York, March P. Jay Gould."

"New Yors, March ?. Jay Gotta."

Marvellous as it may appear, it is nevertheless absolutely true that on the 9th or 10th of March, 1872, this arrant knave was not only possessed of the entire confidence of Jay Gould, the admiration and respect of Thomas A. Scott, the trust and affection of Horace Greeley, but he had half a million of Gould's securities and greenbacks in his trunk and Gould's resignation as a director and President of the Erie Railway Company in his vest pocket. Gould admitted that he had given his resignation to Gordon simply to induce his co-directors to do the same thing.

IV.

Gordon had sold the 600 shares of Erie on the New York market, and pocketed the pro-ceeds. In those days a few hundred or thousand shares of Erie, more or less, on the Stock Exchange, attracted little attention, but to make a market for nearly 5,000 shares of Oil Creek and Allegheny in Philadelphia produced a depression which caused a stir. Hence thus put upon inquiry, he became satisfied that there was something crooked about Lord

The process of tying up the stock and the proceeds of the shares sold in Philadelphia in-volved the giving of security by Mr. Gould in the sum of \$100,000, and this must be done at

Philadelphia is a conservative place, as we all know, and in 1872 was much more so than now. Men who could sign their names to a

bond for \$100,000, though not scarce, were very careful, and careful Philadelphians, I feared, were not going bail for Jay Gould of New York. Much to my surprise, however. Mr. Charles B. Wright, subsequently I resident of the Northern Pacific Railroad, offered to stand in the broach until I could make some other arrangement with the court. Which I public and of the line, I telegraphed Mr. Gould the status of affairs, and was requested by him to come at once to the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, which I did.

Never in the career of this remarkable man Gould did his readiness for an emergency serve him better than on the occasion I now refer to. Lord Gordon's apartments at the Metropolitan happened to join those of William M. Tweed, who, I believe, was the owner of the establishment. Gould took possession of Tweed's parior, and resolved to make the Englishman, who was castled on the other side of the folding doors, capitulate. He had no use for injunctions or actions of trover and conversion. He sent for Superintendent of Police Reiso and Police Justice Shandley, Tweed was also present, and he made sure that the intelligence of the tractival was a sure that the intelligence of the reaching an entrance to Gordon's room. He was not prepared to have him arrested upon a warrant and committed to the Tombs, for he had no evidence yet that he was not what he represented himself to be; he did not propose to give him time to surround himself with interested friends who would counsed deflance and propose to give him the mast get possession of his \$200,000 in greenbacks and such of the securities as had not been sold.

I do not know what Talleyrand, or Macchiavelli, or Richelleu would have done under the same circumstances, but they could not have improved upon the tactics and diplomacy of Gordon's reported to the form of his single to the form of the propose to give him he must get possession of his securities who would not prevent of the propose to give him as a gordon and handed to Gould and the whole transaction the mo around to the residence of Mr. Falmer, the President of the Tenth National Bank, though before going there Mr. Gould exhibited to me his balance as set out on the stub of his check book, which I saw was over \$1,000,000.

During the evening of that eventful day Lord Gordon received several of his friends, to whom he expressed his great satisfaction that his education and his instincts had led him to adopt the course he had; that really there was nothing else for a gentleman to do under the circumstances of such an unexpected and unwarranted repudiation of his contract by Mr. Gould, which his Lordship manutained was not to be fulfilled on his (Gordon's) part until the coming Eric election to be held in July, but for which Gordon maintained he had been paid in advance.

The next morning, however, instead of receiving the stock and cash from the Philadelphia bankers upon presentation of the written order of Lord Gordon, we found there a letter from him repudiating the order and instructing his brokers to disregard it, alleging that it had been obtained by duress, coercion, and misrepresentation.

V.

In order to make the reader acquainted with

In order to make the reader acquainted with the full scope of the grand scheme of his Lordship, it has been necessary to introduce the testimony of Mr. Gould, Col. Scott, and others at an early stage of the story, although in reality it was not given until long after the oc-

currences I am now about to narrate.

Finding that his Lordship had repudiated the order on his brokers in Philadelphia to surrender the Oil Creek stock, and had failed to account for the 600 shares of Erie and some other securities, proceedings were promptly instituted against him in New York. Mr. Gould's counsel there were Messrs. Compton & Root, Fullerton & Knox, and David Dudley Field, while Lord Gordon was represented by John H. Strahan and John K. Porter. We were beginning to entertain serious doubts about the representations Gordon had

John H. Strahan and John R. Forter.

The strain of hughed, and told him I would will

in laughed, and told him I would will

will you? said he. Then I will buy them
from you. I will give you other stocks and
ahares to the value of half a million. I said.

Vory well, what is the "a will of he shares
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you ser in what a seem to he work of the price or value of the shares I had received
to be \$140,000, as follows:

Jefferson Car Company shares.

Joseph Shares.

Shock Yard Company sh

Wasterstrak Hotza.

In a flash the witness responded: "In February last Mr. Gould addressed me as Lord Gordon, enclosing an annual pass over the Eric Hallway for Lord Gordon, and I acknowledged it as Lord Gordon; pethaps I ought not to have done so. If I had known as much as I do now I would not have done so."

This was well done; it seemed truthful; at all events it satisfied the sudience, and a murmur of approbation echoed through the court room. There was another brief consultation between Mr. Field and his colleagues. It was a battle royal, to be fought out on the spot, and the next five minutes would develop whether his Lordship had any lox skin at his command whon that of the lion was exhausted. Said Mr. Field:

"Are your parents living?"

It was a battle royal, to be fought out on the spot, and the next five minutes would develop whether his Lordship had any tox skin at his command when that of the lion was exhausted. Said Mr. Field:

"Are your parents living?"

"The Count Charles Henry de Crano."

"When's ha?"

"The Count Charles Henry de Crano."

"At 9 Place Yendome, in Paris."

"At 9 Place Yendome, in Paris."

"In have a sister and brother-in-law, the Baron and Baroness Charles Honry Thur!."

"And where, may I sak, do they reside?"

"In Berne, Switzerland, "giving the address, "Any uncles or aunts?"

"My uncle, Charles Gordon, resides at No.

Notting Hill, in London."

He also gave the name and address of his physician, a Dr. Hirchberg of Homburg. His Lordship had inadvertently fallen into our trap, for before the court met on the morrow the Atlantic cable would tell us whether he had spocken the truth or had lied to us. The witness during the whole of this time had sat with his legs crossed and his thumbs thrust carelessly into his waistcant pockets, as unconcerned and unruffled as though conversing in the drawing room. Mr. Gordon, "asid Mr. Floid." May I ask to which of the three oble Groot families of Engand you belong. At all events, with the roar of the lion and the cunding of the fox, he arose from his seat, assumed an air of intense wrath and indignation, and, turning to Judge Brady, who sat within a few feet of him, addressed the Court in words like these:

"Is it possible, your Honor, that an English gentleman who has been guilty of no greator crime than of having had an unfortunate business transaction with Jay Gould" (with a sneer), "is to submit to having his entire family history inquired into in an American court of justice? Do your courts afford a stranger no protection against such an outrange?

This outburst completely captured Judge Brady, wno instantly commanded Mr. Field to desist, and rather angrily informed him that "this kind of thing had gone quite farenough."

The Judge then appointed a commissioner to continue the ta

Mr. Gould's case at this time may be succinctly stated as follows: Gordon had re-turned to him over \$300,000 in cash and securities; nearly \$200,000 was under the lock and key of the court in Philadelphia, and Horace F. Clark was security for about \$40,000 more.

ities; nearly \$200,000 was under the lock and key of the court in Philadelphia, and Horace F. Clark was security for about \$40,000 more. Our familiarity with Gordon and his methods admonished us that we could not afford to trust to the hope that we would take judgment by default for the missing securities when the courts opened in the autumn, so we set about accumulating a mass of testimony which should overwhelm him if he ever again turned up.

At Mr. Gould's suggestion I went to Europe in June, 1872, to verify by affidavit the testimony which we had received by cable, and to get from the heads of the three leading Gordon families in England a repudiation of Gordon families in England a repudiation of Gordon families in England a repudiation of Gordon, Mr. Washburne in Paris, and the Consuiscience at both places, all of whom, whenever requested, put me en appoor! with the distinguished personages with whom I had business. I obtained, not without difficulty, however, the "solemn declarations" of the Marquess of Huntly, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Duke of Richmond that they had never heard of Lord Gordon Gordon, or Gordon Gordon, or George Hamilton Gordon, and that any such person in the United States representing himself to be a member of their respective families was an impostor.

Among the pleasing incidents of this trip I shall never forget the affability, seasoned with a little resentment, with which I was received by the solicitor of (I think) the Marquess of Huntly. The Geneva Court of Arbitation had just concluded its labors, and had awarded to the United States damages for "indirect claims" arising from interference with our general commerce by the English robel privateers, a claim for which we are indebted to the foreeignt and astuteness of Mr. I amilton Fish, and the English people were then emarting under the result of what they claimed was a "Yankee trick." My card and letter of introduction had been sent to the inner chamber of the solicitor's suite of offices, and I had received word that he was

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THOMAS SMITH.

don in daring to claim relationship with the illustrious Gordons, that he was unremitting in his services to me. By permission of the Postmaster-General (Mr. Seudamore, I think his name was) I was enabled also to obtain declarations from letter carriers refuting Gordon's testimony, and in Paris and Berne I obtained without difficulty the testimony I needed.

I made several efforts to insert an advertisement in the London Times, asking for information concerning his lordship under his various allases, and though I varied the phraselogy to avoid the objection of the proprietors to its insertion, they positively declined to accept it lest they should give offence to the noble gentleman or his illustrious family.

About this same time an incident occurred in New York which turned the light full blaze upon the character of Lori Gordon, and ultimately put an end to his claims upon the money and securities for which we were then contending. Mr. Alexander T. Compton of the firm of Compton & Boot, while making some purchases at the store of Messrs. Potter & Stymus, was approached by a Mr. William Calder St. Clair, whom he knew slightly, and was informed by him that he was in receipt of a letter from Edinburgh. Scotland, referring to the case of Gould agt. Gordon, Intimating that the description of Gordon tallied with that of a person who had been guilty of confidence swindles on a smaller scale in Great Britain. From this interview resulted a correspondence between Mr. Compton and Messrs. Marshall & Sons, iewellers in Edinburgh, which he kept enterly secret, not even divulging it to his collegues. Photographs and specimens of handwritting were exchanged, and on Sept. 30, 1872. Mr. Compton cabled them:

Same man Sead best vitues.

Upon receipt of this message Mr. Thomas mith, a member of the firm of Marshall & Sons, is wellers in Edinburgh, which he kept enterly secret, not even divulging it to his collegues. Photographs and specimens of handwritting were exchanged, and on Sept. 30, 1872. Mr. Compton cabled them:

Sons, started for America, arriving here on Oct 20. Simultaneously with his arrival we had located Gordon at Toronto, where it would be an easier matter to arrest him for an offence committed against the Crown by the robbery of Marshall & Sons in Edinburgh than to pursue the more difficult course of extradition for an offence committed in New York, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Elihu Root, and myself, therefore, started at once for Canada, but when we arrived at Toronto our bird had hown. There was nothing left us but, mony before the more and take the first had nown. There was nothing left us but, mony before, and take the first had nown. There was nothing left us but, mony before, and take the first had nown before the humiliation of his firm's position, and was at all times fearful that the publication of the imposition successfully perpetrated upon the great house of Marshall & Sons, which perhaps antedated Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns, would work great injury to them, began with questions as to the witness's identity. He replied:

"I am a goldsmith and a member of the firm of Marshall & Sons, of No. 87 George street, Edinburgh, and arrived here last Sabbath week in the steamship Batavia."

Mr. Root then handed the witness the answer to the Bill in Equity, which was aigned by Gordon Gordon in two piaces, and he was asked whether he recognized the handwriting, to which, after a close scrutiny of the chirography, he replied:

"Have you a likeness of the person whom you have called Lord Gieneairn, and fixed phost hraper shall be a contract of the same handwriting as that of Lord Gieneairn, with which I am familiar."

"Have you a likeness of the person whom you have called Lord Gieneairn, and fixed phost hraper shall be a consequent when the photography as that of Lord Gieneairn, who was recognized by all present when the photography as that of Lord Gieneairn, who was recognized by all present when the photography has produced, to be our right trusty and well belowed coush."

An Smith them proceeded to give us an

ship was good for a hundred thousand pounds," and thus he describes his visit to the London solicitor:

"I observed his Lordship's hat on one of the tables in Mr. Paddison's room, and I suggested to Mr. Paddison that I had hetter see his Lordship himself. He expressed his surprise that I should suppose his Lordship to be there, and shortly afterward left the room. He returned, stating that his Lordship had agreed to grant me an audience, and ushered me up stairs into an elegantity furnished room which Lord Glencairn called his audience chamber. He gove it that name himself to me. He rose and received me very courteously, expressed his pleasure at seeing me, and said I was quite right to make the inquiry—all the inquiries: but that he left all his money matters entirely to his solicitor, Mr. Paddison, who was then present at the interview. After a short conversation we parted, and I returned to Mr. Paddison's room after parting with his Lordship in his audience chamber."

Q-Did you see any other person or thing at Mr. Paddison's office which indicated the present of

nudience chamber."

Q.—Did you see any other person or thing at Mr. Paid son's office which indicated the presence of Lord tilenearrs?

A.—I saw a youth that used to accompany him is Scotland, and he was dressed in buckskin breeches, long books, bine coat, with gilt buttons, and a hat with a cockade, which in Britain denotes that the employer holds a commission under the Queen. The said youth opened the door, poked his head in, and drew it out sagan; this, along with the hat, which I had seen on the table, confirmed my impression of the presence of Lord Generalry.

the table, confirmed my impression of the presence of Lord Grencairn.

Q.—Was this youth in the employ of Lord Glencaira, and, if so, in, what capacity?

A.—He was what we call a gentleman's tiger.

Q.—Be good enough to stale what transpired between you, Lord Glencairn, and Mr. Paddison in each other's presence upon that occasion?

A.—As I have aircady stated, his Lordship expressed his pleasure at seeing me, and said I was quite right to come and make inquiry, but that he left his money matters entirely to his solicitor, Mr. Paddison, and that I was to satisfy myself with him. He called my attention to the books in a bookcase in the room—the chamber, as he called it—which were very beautifully

on the walls.

Q.—Did Mr. Paddison speak to Lord Glencairn during this interview? this interview? A.—He never volunteered a remark unless he was addressed by Lord Glencairn, and in his replies always addressed him as my Lord.
Q.—In the letter which you have produced a Dresden dish is referred to. Was that dish ever in your possession?

dish is referred to. What that dish ever in your possession?

A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—State how it came into your possession.
A.—Lord viletcairn mentioned that he had this article, and that on it was a periral of the mother of the great Napoleon. It had reached the knowledge of the ext. Emperor of France that he was possessed of this la-

great Sapoleon. It has reached the knowners of this lavaluable geth, and the Emperor sent the request this lavaluable geth, and the Emperor sent the request the might be favored with a sight of it. He would not risk sending it to the Tulleries, but sent a special measure with it with instructions that he was perial measure with it with instructions that he was perial measure with it with instructions that he was perial measure with it with instructions that he was perial measure with it with instructions that he was not one in one of the sent the wood of the to show in our window, and two distributes the sent of the sent in the step blusself wraphed on in a brown paper parcel addressed to "The Rt. Honnie, it, Glencaira, Royal Hotel, Edinburgh," In Mr. Paddisen's own from there were several japanned the boyes with the name "Eight Honerable Lord Glencaira," in gold leiters.

Mr. Smith was not entirely satisfied with the general aspect of affairs until Mr. Paddison assured him that he was to get back some of the goods his Lordship had purchased, and his, Paddison scheck for the balance. "But," Mr. Paddison added, "if I did this, it would give great offence to his Lordship," and therefore he agreed to give a written guaranty for the full amount of the account, and that it would be paid on March 25. On the day named, payment not having been made; Smith wrote to Paddison, reminding him of his promise, but received a reply that "the whole of us have been duped."

Giencairn had abseended, leaving the solicitors of his mythical estates in the burch to the extent of over \$22,000, and several unsettled bills with the leaving shopkeepers of London and Edinburgh, and doubtless many others of whom we have never heard.

This testimony of Mr. Thomas Smith was the coup de grace to the litigation between Jav titles, climes, and estates. In due time we recovered the stock and proceeds which were in the Philadelphia court, amounting to nearly \$200,000, but there then still remained a barge balance due for which we had ample securi

VII.

The last act in the drama was a very sad one. His bondsmen must either pay his Lordship's obligations for which we had obtained judgment, or produce him. After some months, I forget the date, they learned that he was at a small town in Manitoba, and procuring the necessary warrants, sent two detectives to arrest him. He was found at his lodgings and at once surrendered, agreeing to accompany the officers to New York. While descending the stairs he requested permission to return to his room for his travelling cap, which being accorded to him he mounted a chair, and

his room for his travelling cap, which being accorded to him he mounted a chair, and reaching for a pistol which was on top of a wardrobe, placed the muzzle in his mouth and blew his brains out. Thus ended the career of a man whose posing as a noblemas on two continents had successfully imposed upon the shrewdest merchants and ablest men of affairs of the day.

He proved to be the illegitimate child of a clergyman's son, and was born in a small English town. His mother was the parlor maid in the clergyman's family. From which of his ancestors he inherited his brilliance and his vices can only be conjectured.

These events happened at a period of Jay Gould's life when he was influenced by men whose subsequent careers demonstrated that their assumed friendship was not disinterested. In fact, the very man at the Metropolitan Hotel who acted as Mr. Gould's representative in obtaining restriction of the projectly, although paid \$10,000 on the spot by Mr. Gould for that service, subsequently admitted under oath that a few days prior his friead Gordon had given him a like amount. Mr. Gould not that time had not tell the integrity of Washington E. Connor, the fidelity of Moresini, the archity of Gen. Eckert and Gen. Dodge, the genius of sidney billon, or the sagacity of Russell Sage, and his sons, who afterward became so watchful of his interests, were then in their infancy.

What would have been the result of the Dix and Sickless movement to oust Gould from the control of Eric if Lord Gordon had been what he represented himself to be is only a matter for speculation. And to those who would have been the result of the pit of the subsective of the pit of a not lemma in his own sould for permitting his credulity to be should on the subscellation. And to those who would have been the period of time without detection by his own solicitors and the tradesimilarly imposed upon, and that he accessfully assumed the role of a not lemma in his own country for a long period of time without detection by his own solicitors and the t